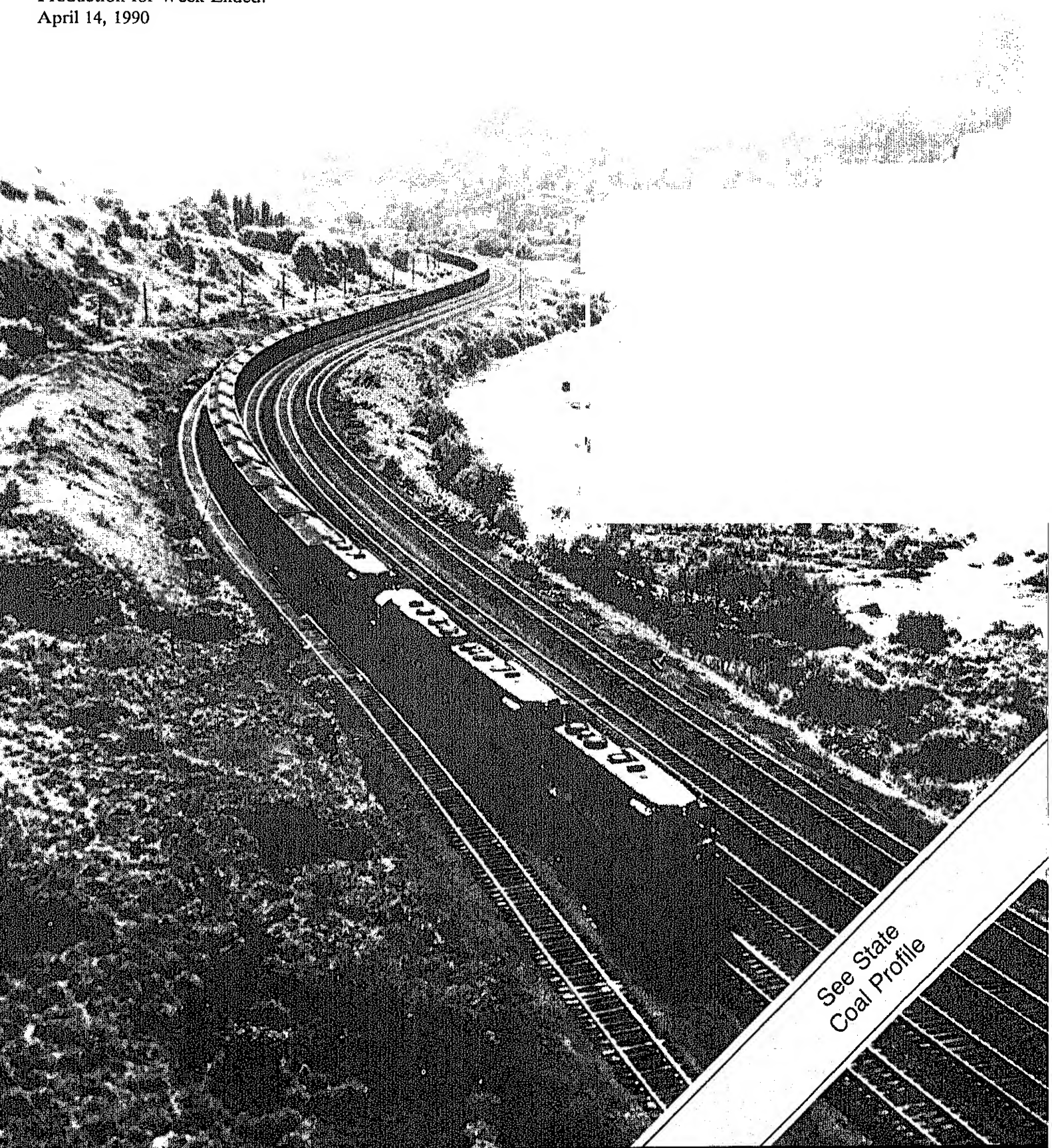




Energy
Information
Administration

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
April 14, 1990



See State
Coal Profile

Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* provides weekly estimates of U.S. coal production by State. Supplementary data are usually published monthly in two supplements: the Coal Exports and Imports Supplement and the Domestic Market Supplement. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement contains detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. The Domestic Market Supplement contains detailed monthly electric utility coal statistics, by Census Division and State, for generation, consumption, stocks, receipts, sulfur content, prices, and the origins and destination of coal shipments. This supplement also contains summary-level, monthly data for all coal-consuming sectors on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary coal production data are published quarterly, based on production data collected using Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." The coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent.

Final coal production data are published annually, based on the EIA-7A coal production survey. The

revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent.

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution Report*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1988*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

This publication was prepared by Wayne M. Watson and Michelle D. Bowles under the direction of Mary K. Paull and Noel C. Balthasar, Chief, Data Systems Branch. Specific information about the *State Coal Profile: Indiana* may be obtained from Eugene R. Slatick at 202/254-5384. *Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202/586-8800.*

Photo Credit:

National Coal Association,
State Coal Profile

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Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended April 14, 1990, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 21 million short tons. This was 8 percent more than production in the previous week

and 9 percent higher than the comparable week in 1989. Production East of the Mississippi River totaled 13 million short tons, and production West of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

Figure 1. Coal Production

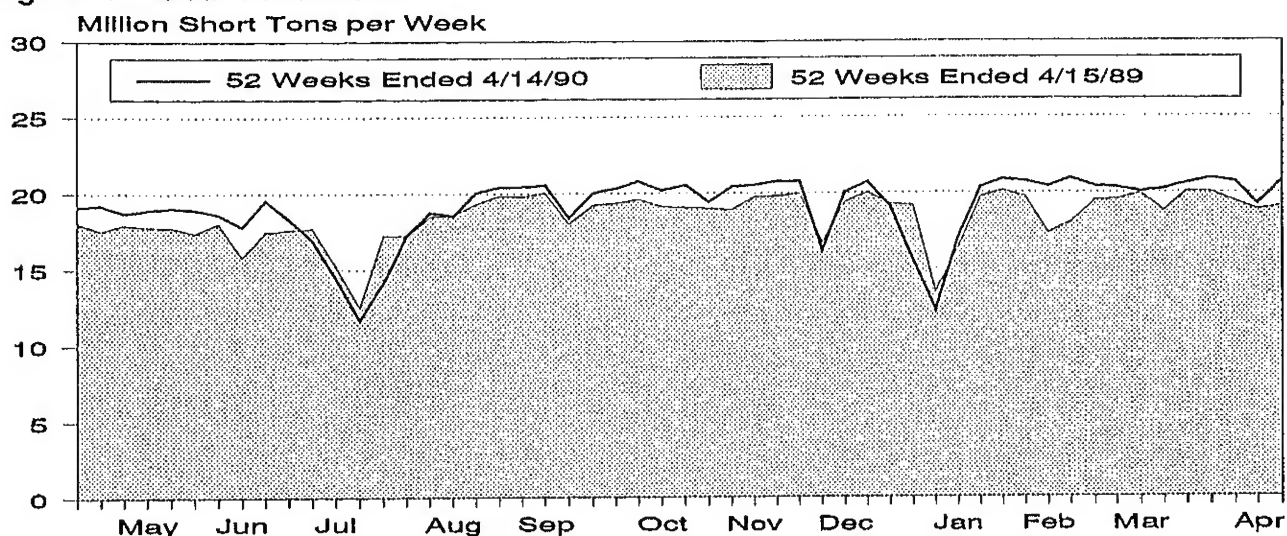


Table 1. Coal Production

	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
Production and Carloadings	04/14/90	04/07/90	04/15/89	04/14/90	04/15/89	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous ¹ and Lignite	20,745	19,163	19,057	988,183	956,033	3.4
Pennsylvania Anthracite	73	60	69	3,539	3,670	-3.5
U.S. Total	20,818	19,223	19,127	991,722	959,703	3.3
Railroad Cars Loaded	136,616	125,986	128,629	6,467,960	6,340,265	

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	04/14/90	04/07/90	04/15/89
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	12,619	11,281	11,771
Alabama	581	501	597
Illinois	1,144	1,024	1,113
Indiana	838	935	666
Kentucky	3,519	3,146	3,257
Kentucky, Eastern	2,660	2,382	2,402
Kentucky, Western	859	764	856
Maryland	62	56	67
Ohio	711	616	600
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,433	1,181	1,483
Tennessee	139	119	129
Virginia	1,104	944	1,041
West Virginia	3,086	2,759	2,818
West of the Mississippi	8,126	7,882	7,286
Alaska	27	27	24
Arizona	236	251	231
Arkansas	2	2	2
Colorado	461	387	370
Iowa	8	7	8
Kansas	24	20	19
Louisiana	48	68	54
Missouri	80	72	57
Montana	751	773	688
New Mexico	611	550	476
North Dakota	593	610	535
Oklahoma	38	36	35
Texas	1,138	1,009	1,061
Utah	511	435	393
Washington	93	91	109
Wyoming	3,505	3,544	3,223
Bituminous¹ and Lignite Total	20,745	19,163	19,057
Pennsylvania Anthracite	73	60	69
U.S. Total	20,818	19,223	19,127

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

State Coal Profile: Indiana

Total Area of State:

36,291 square miles

Area Underlain by Coal:

6,500 square miles

Demonstrated Reserve Base of Coal:

10 billion short tons
(January 1, 1989)
(2 percent of U.S. total)

First Year of Documented Coal Production:

1840 (9,682 short tons)

Peak Year of Coal Production:

1984 (38 million short tons)

1988 Coal Production:

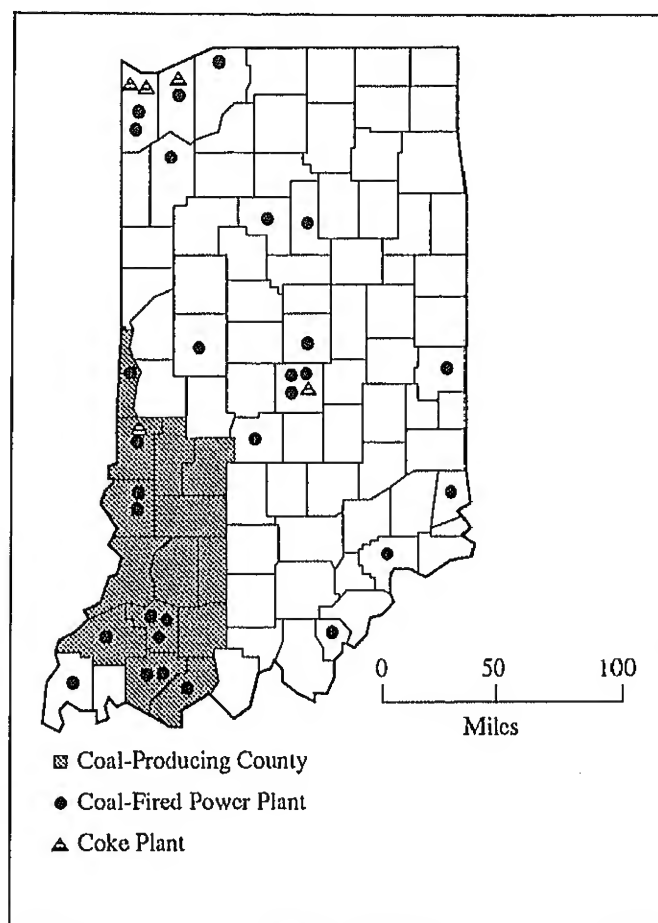
31 million short tons
(3 percent of U.S. total)

1988 Coal Consumption:

57 million short tons
(6 percent of U.S. total)

1989 Coal Exports:

0.1 million short tons
(4 percent of U.S. total)



	Number	Percentage of U.S. Total
Number of Mines (1988)	73	2
Underground	5	<1
Surface	68	3
Number of Miners (1988) (at mines producing more than 10,000 short tons)	4,108	3
Underground	402	<1
Surface	3,706	7
Average Quality of Utility Coal Receipts (1988)	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>U.S. Average</u>
Heat Content (million Btu per short ton)	22.0	20.9
Sulfur Content (percent by weight)	2.2	1.3
Ash Content (percent by weight)	9.0	9.9

Indiana's mineral wealth lies mostly in its coal deposits, which are located in a triangular area in the southwestern part of the State. Coal production from the area was valued at nearly \$0.8 billion in 1988, accounting for about two-thirds of the total value of all mineral production in Indiana.

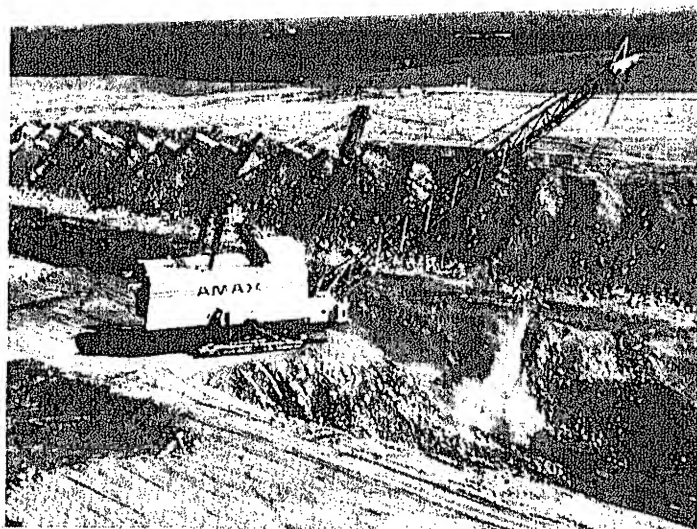
The Indiana coal field composes the eastern part of the Illinois Basin, a large geologic depression that also underlies parts of Illinois and Kentucky. Indiana's coal is bituminous in rank and has a sulfur content averaging more than 2 percent by weight. Because the high sulfur content is an environmental handicap, most of the coal produced is cleaned before delivery to consumers.

The coalbeds, which average more than 4 feet in thickness, dip gently to the west. Exposed or at shallow depths in the eastern part of the field, they gradually become deeper westward. Outcrops of coal were noted in the early 1700's along what is now called the Wabash River. With the State's coalbeds easily accessible, many small mines were opened in the early 1800's. Most of the mining operations began as primitive surface mines, but shallow drift mines became common as miners followed the coalbed underground. Later, shaft mines were used to reach deeper coalbeds. By the mid-1800's, coal was being transported on flatboats on the Wabash and other rivers.

Indiana's coal production totaled more than 6 million short tons in 1900, rose to 31 million short tons in 1918, during World War I, and then declined, reflecting the impact of the depression years and competition from petroleum. Production increased to 28 million short tons in 1944, during World War II. It slumped afterward as many residential and commercial consumers switched to oil and natural gas, and the railroads replaced coal-burning locomotives with more efficient diesel-electric locomotives. In the 1960's, an increasing demand for utility coal rejuvenated the State's coal industry, spurring production from less than 20 million short tons to more than 30 million short tons by 1980. A record of 38 million short tons was reached in 1984, when electric utilities stockpiled larger amounts of coal than normal in anticipation of a major strike by coal miners, which, however, was averted. Production has since declined to an average of about 33 million short tons annually. According to preliminary data, Indiana ranked ninth among the 27 coal-producing States in 1989.

Nearly all the coal produced in Indiana is from surface mines. Surface coal mining began in the State in 1918 with steam shovels specifically designed for coal mining. The amount of surface-mined coal increased almost steadily, and by the 1940's it generally exceeded the tonnage from underground coal mines. Of the 73 active coal mines in the State

in 1988, 68 were surface mines. Eight surface mines produced over 1 million short tons each. Two of them—the Ayrshire and Lynnville, both in Warrick County—produced more than 3 million short tons each. Productivity at Indiana's surface coal mines in 1988 averaged 3.7 short tons per miner per hour, the highest in the East. By comparison, productivity at the State's underground coal mines was 2.3 short tons per miner per hour, approximately the same as the average for the East. In 1989, 21 coal preparation plants were in operation in Indiana.



Most of the coal produced in Indiana is from surface mines. Here, a dragline removes overburden from a coalbed. Later, the area will be reclaimed.

Nearly three-fourths of the coal produced in Indiana is consumed in the State. Most of the coal shipped outside the State goes to power plants in Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Illinois. In Indiana, where the 1988 coal consumption of 57 million short tons ranked fourth nationally, the principal markets for coal are electric utilities. They account for about 70 percent of the State's total coal consumption, receiving about half of their coal requirements from mines in Indiana, with most of the balance from Illinois and Wyoming. Their combined electrical generating capability of 18,291 megawatts in 1988 represented more than 90 percent of the total electrical generating capability in Indiana. These coal-fired plants produce virtually all of the electricity in the State, generating 82,813 gigawatthours in 1988, almost 20 percent more than in 1980. One of the power plants, the Rockport plant of the Indiana Michigan Power Company, ranks among the largest coal-fired power plants in the United States. It has two 1,300-megawatt coal-fired generating units, one that began operations in 1984 and the other in late 1989.

Indiana is the leading U.S. producer of coke, which is furnished mainly to the State's large steel industry. In 1988, the five coke plants in the State converted about 11 million short tons of coking coal into 8 million short tons of coke. The coal used to produce the coke came mostly from Kentucky and West Virginia, and included some imported from Canada. None was from Indiana, although coking coal has been mined in the State. Of the nearly 5 million short tons of coal consumed by other industrial consumers, the largest amount was used as a source of heat for manufacturing metals.

Looking toward the next few years, annual coal production in Indiana is projected to rise slightly to about 34 million short tons, primarily to meet the needs of electric utilities. In the longer term, the

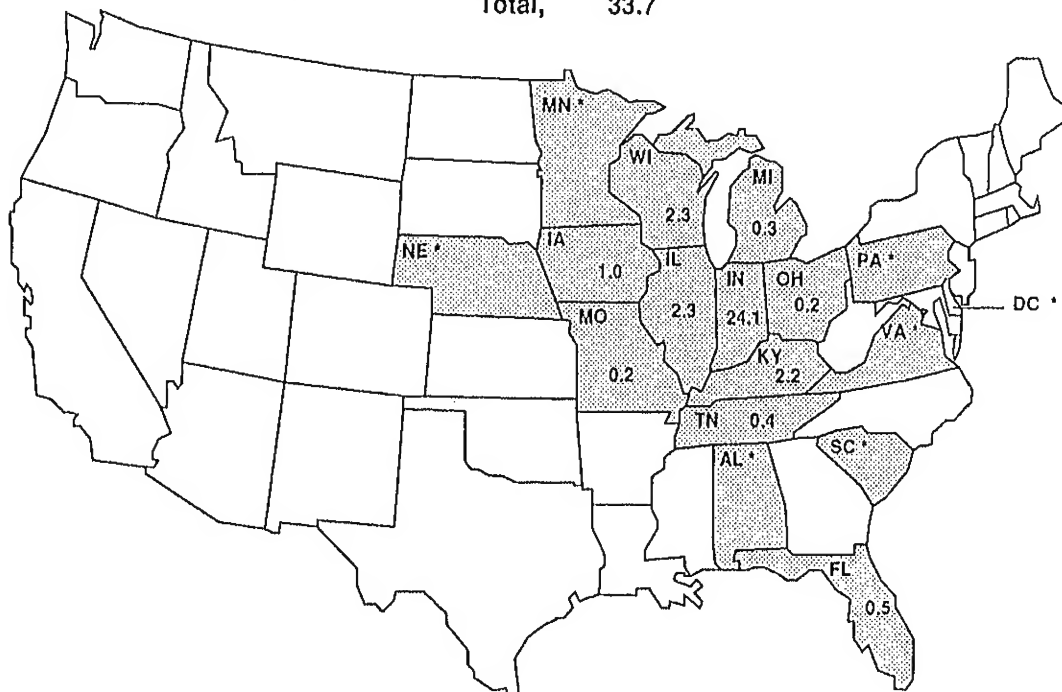
future for Indiana coal depends not only on the requirements of the impending new clean air legislation but also on the progress made in developing clean coal technologies.

Sources

Energy Information Administration, *Coal Production* (various issues); *Quarterly Coal Report* (various issues); *Coal Distribution January-December 1989* (April 1990); *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1988* (August 1989); *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States 1988* (August 1989); *Electric Power Annual* (various issues); U.S. Bureau of Mines, *State Mineral Summaries 1990*; Indiana Coal Council, *Indiana Coal Facts 1989-90*; "Plant Census Shows More Than 400," *Coal*, Vol. 26, No. 8 (November 1989), pp. 56-65.

Distribution of Indiana Coal, 1989 (Million Short Tons)

Domestic, 33.5
Exports, 0.2
Total, 33.7



* Less than 0.1 million short tons

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Coal Distribution January-December 1989*, DOE/EIA-0125 (89/4Q) (Washington, DC, April 1990).

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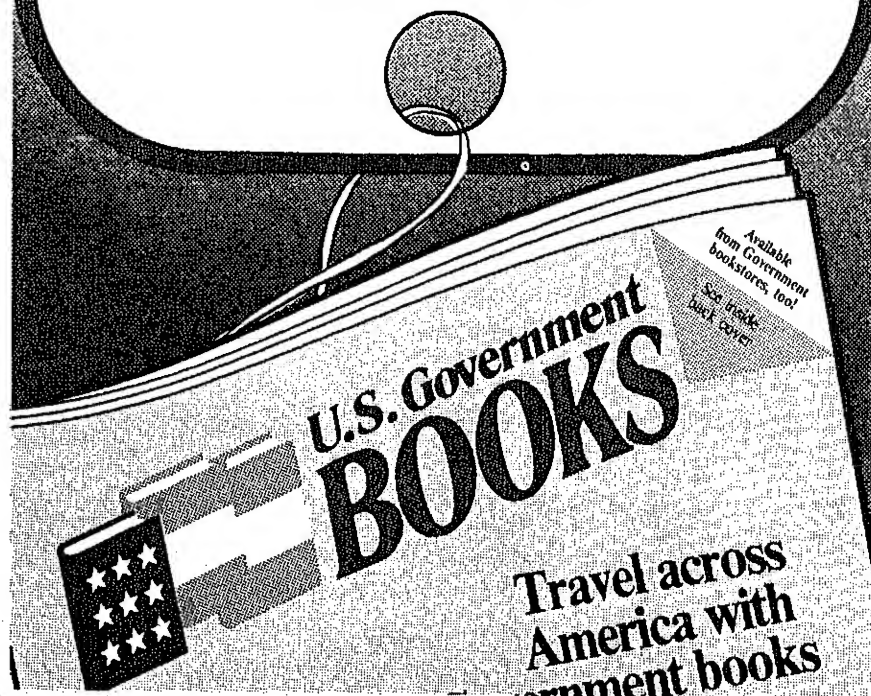
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